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CHEMICAL WORKERS DELEGATES MEET IN PEIPING; STRESS INCREASED PRODUCTION, WORKER SAFETY

ACFL SPONSORS CHEMICAL WORKERS' MEETING -- Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 12 Aug 50

Eleven union delegates from major chemical industry centers in China met in Peiping during 3-8 August 1950 to discuss labor activities, and to exchange ideas pertaining to production-increase and the safety of workers in factories.

The meeting, which was sponsored by the ACFL (All-China Federation of Labor), was attended by delegates from Mukden, Port Arthur, Dairen, Hu-lu-tao, Shanghai, Nanking, and Tientsin. It was presided over by Chiang T'ao (1) /numbers refer to appended characters/, of the ACFL. Li Tsai-wen (2), chief of the organization department, ACFL, and Chao Kuo-chiang (3), chief of the Metal Workers Union Working Committee, acted as the moderators for the discussion groups.

During the meeting, Li Su (4), chief of the Chemical Industry Bureau, Ministry of Heavy Industry, emphasized the need for developing the chemical industry in China, the training of a large number of technicians, and the elevation of the cultural and technical level of the chemical workers.

DESCRIBES LABOR MOVEMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY -- Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 12 Aug 50

Ch'eng Hsiang (5), who covered the chemical industry delegates meeting in Peiping for the Peiping Kung-ien Jih-pao, gives the following account of the labor movement in the chemical industry of China:

Some 5,000 chemical workers in China are today members of labor unions. About 4,000 of the workers are in the major chemical industry centers of Mukden, Port Arthur, Dairen, Hu-lu-tao, Tientsin, Shanghai, and Nanking.

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The chemical unions in each of the above localities have concentrated on the production-increase campaign during the past 2 years. During the first half of 1950, the Dairen Electrochemical Factor surpassed every monthly production goal. The production quota of the factory for the same period was surpassed by 13 percent, and production costs were trimmed by 14.29 percent.

In privately owned factories, chemical unions directed workers to work for the mutual benefit of workers and management by increasing production, eliminating waste, and overcoming financial troubles. In some instances, workers voluntarily took temporary reductions in pay to help management overcome financial difficulties. The improvement in relationship between the workers and management has helped increase production. From January 1949 to March 1950, the privately owned Yung-li Chemical Factory in Tientsin increased pure soda production from 51,277 tons to 180,645 tons, and burnt soda from 13,037 tons to 43,786 tons.

Despite such achievements, there are still many problems which need to be solved in the immediate future. Basic union organizations must be formed in some areas. In Shantung and Nanking, the basic union organizations must be strengthened. This is especially true in regard to union subcommittees or cells in many chemical factories.

Another problem which needs to be taken up is the implementation of safety and health measures in factories. The need for such measures can be readily understood if one consults the record during the past 6 months. Six hundred and fifty accidental-poisoning cases have been reported among workers in the chemical factories of Mukden alone. Many factory administrative staffs have no consideration for the health of workers. For example, when the workers in a dyestuff factory in Mukden requested the installation of a ventilator, the factory head sarcastically remarked, "Ventilator? I suppose you want a sofatoo!"

In the future, the chemical unions must strive to cause the factory administration or management to be responsible for the workers safety. The unions must strive for better labor discipline among workers and adherence to safety regulations.

CHARACTERS

- 1. 江 涛
- 2. 泵 再 温
- 3. 趙國 強
- 5.成 湘

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